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General and complete disarmament

Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Finland, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Nicaragua, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine: draft resolution

Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling, on the sixtieth anniversary of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, the need for all States to take further practical steps and effective measures towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, with a view to achieving a peaceful and safe world free of nuclear weapons, and renewing the determination to do so,

Noting that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling its resolution 59/76 of 3 December 2004,

Convinced that every effort should be made to avoid nuclear war and nuclear terrorism,

Reaffirming the crucial importance of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[1] as the cornerstone of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, and expressing regret over the lack of agreement on substantive issues at the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as well as over the elimination of references to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.
[2] See resolution 60/1.

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Recalling the decisions and the resolution of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty[3] and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty,[4]

Recognizing that the enhancement of international peace and security and the promotion of nuclear disarmament are mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming that further advancement in nuclear disarmament will contribute to consolidating the international regime for nuclear non-proliferation and thereby ensure international peace and security,

Expressing deep concern regarding the growing dangers posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, inter alia, nuclear weapons, including that caused by proliferation networks,

Welcoming the Final Declaration of the fourth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,[5] convened in New York in September 2005,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance for all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[1] to comply with their obligations under all the articles of the Treaty, and stresses the importance of an effective treaty review process;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and calls upon States not parties to the Treaty to accede to it as non-nuclear-weapon States without delay and without conditions and pending their accession, to refrain from acts that would defeat the objective and purpose of the Treaty and to take practical steps in support of the Treaty;

3. *Encourages* further steps leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are committed under article VI of the Treaty, including deeper reductions in all types of nuclear weapons, and emphasizes the importance of applying irreversibility and verifiability, as well as increased transparency in a way that promotes international stability and undiminished security for all, in the process of working towards the elimination of nuclear weapons;

4. *Also encourages* the Russian Federation and the United States of America to implement fully the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions,[6] which should serve as a step for further nuclear disarmament, and to undertake nuclear arms reductions beyond those provided for by the Treaty, while welcoming the progress made by nuclear-weapon States, including the Russian Federation and the United States, on nuclear arms reductions;

5. *Further encourages* States to continue to pursue efforts, within the framework of international cooperation, contributing to the reduction of nuclear-weapons-related materials;

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[3] See *1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document*, Part I (NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I) and Corr.2), annex.

[4] CTBT-Art.XIV/2003/5, annex I.

[5] CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/6, annex.

[6] See CD/1674.

6. *Calls for* the nuclear-weapon States to further reduce the operational status of nuclear weapons systems in ways that promote international stability and security;

7. *Stresses* the necessity of a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons will ever be used and to facilitate the process of their total elimination in a way that promotes international stability, based on the principle of undiminished security for all;

8. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[7] at the earliest opportunity with a view to its early entry into force, stresses the importance of maintaining existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapon test explosions pending the entry into force of the Treaty, and reaffirms the importance of the continued development of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty verification regime, including the international monitoring system, which will be required to provide assurance of compliance with the Treaty;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of the immediate commencement of negotiations on a fissile material cut-off treaty and its early conclusion, and calls upon all nuclear-weapon States and States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to declare moratoriums on the production of fissile material for any nuclear weapons pending the entry into force of the Treaty;

10. *Calls upon* all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery;

11. *Stresses* the importance of further efforts for non-proliferation, including the universalization of the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreements(s) between State(s) and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards approved by the Board Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 15 May 1997;[8]

12. *Encourages* all States to undertake concrete activities to implement, as appropriate, the recommendations in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education, submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session,[9] and to voluntarily share information on efforts they have been undertaking to this end;

13. *Also encourages* the constructive role played by civil society in promoting nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.

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[7] See resolution 50/245.

[8] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/540 (Corrected).

[9] A/57/124.